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TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

Impartial Suffrage at the North.

The work which the friends of impartial suffrage to-day inaugurate in our sister State, New Jersey, is one with which we heartily sympathize. The exclusion of any man from the ballot-box on account of his complexion is so manifestly unjust, so inexcusably iniquitous, that we have never heard any attempt to defend it by argument. It is one of those flagrant assaults upon popular rights which flourish only in the soil of ignorance and prejudice. There is not a reason why the exclusion of white citizens from the ballot-box would be unjust, which is not equally as good a reason against the exclusion of black citizens. There is not an argument in favor of the exercise of the right of suffrage by the whites which does not equally apply to the blacks. If the ballot is necessary to the white citizen to enable him to protect his rights, and to have his just voice in the affairs of Government, so is it for the black citizen. If the doctrine that taxation and representation ought to go together renders it proper that the white tax-payer should have a vote, so does it render it proper that the black tax-payer should also have a vote. If an intelligent white citizen ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, so ought an intelligent black citizen. If virtue and moral worth ought to guarantee to a white citizen his equal voice in the Government, they ought to guarantee the same equal voice to the black citizen. And all this rests upon the simple and obvious truth, that voting is an act of the will, an intellectual choice, and that the color of a man's skin stands in no appreciable relation to his mental or moral endowments. A man's color has no more right to be taken into account in determining the qualifications of an elector, than his height or his weight or his temperament, or any other physical distinction. It would be thought very unjust if all electors were required to be able bodied men, capable of bearing arms; yet an argument might be framed in support of such a qualification, on the ground that they who control a nation's Government and direct its policy should be able to sustain it on the field of battle. But how utterly absurd would be the requirement of a certain color of the eyes or hair as a qualification for voting! Yet not more so than that of a certain hue of the complexion. The thing is utterly indefensible. There is not a scintilla of argument in its favor.

In advocating the obliteration of this most unjust feature from the laws of their State, our New Jersey friends are not proposing anything novel or strange. They are simply going back to the purer practice of the State in earlier days, before the dark ages of proslavery demoralization. The original Constitution of New Jersey, adopted in 1776, under the inspiration of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, contained none of these unjust distinctions. Black men voted on the same terms as white men. And this continued to be the Constitution down to 1844. Now that slavery has been abolished, it is high time that these monstrous perversions of law and justice which grew up with it should also be swept away. They are a perpetuation of the worst spirit of slavery. Those who continue to support them lay themselves liable to the charge that they would, if possible, reintroduce slavery itself.

The doctrine of impartial suffrage is becoming one of importance with reference to National politics. Throughout the South, or, more properly speaking, throughout the States lately in rebellion, the colored citizens have been invested with the elective franchise by act of Congress. No matter what men may think of the constitutionality of the proceeding (we believe it to have been entirely constitutional), the thing has been done, and it cannot now be undone. We suppose there are few so infatuated as to suppose that the black citizens of the South can ever again be disfranchised except through a bloody civil war. No; the deed is done, and will stand. Of course this black element, which is in a majority in some of the States, is too important an element to be overlooked in our political calculations. How will it vote? Already this has become a very interesting question to both political parties. The Democrats are claiming in all the late Rebel States to be the black man's best friends. They are working to secure his vote. But how can the Democratic party expect to control the colored vote in any of the late Rebel States, so long as it opposes the enfranchisement of the blacks at the North? When a Democratic Constitutional Convention in Maryland disfranchises the loyal black citizen and enfranchises the disloyal white one, how can the Democratic party hope to carry the black vote in South Carolina? In short, if the Democratic party persists in its warfare upon the rights of colored citizens at the North, it must give up all hope of controlling the votes of colored citizens at the South. It cannot play a successful game of double dealing on this question. It cannot palm itself off as the colored man's friend in South Carolina, and at the same time prove itself to be his bitterest enemy in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. But can the Democratic

party, for the sake of preventing a few thousand colored citizens at the North from voting, afford to lose the entire colored vote of the South? This is a question in political dynamics which we commend to the careful consideration of our Democratic brethren. The position of the Republican party is taken. It is the great party of freedom and of equal rights. Both principle and policy urge it forward in the path of enfranchisement. It cannot go back upon its record if it would; it would not if it could. It may lose some votes among the ignorant and the prejudiced by its advanced position, but for every vote it thus loses it will gain two from the progressive and liberal minded, and will attract to itself a solid phalanx of enthusiastic supporters from the enfranchised citizens of the South.

"Ah, Sir! Mum's the Word."

THE ship of state let go its moorings yesterday, and after drifting for twenty-four hours, came to anchor at Raleigh. Previous, however, to reaching its destination, it let off steam several times, and the similarity of its signals was as striking as that of the whistle of the engine of a vessel. With the experience of a trip around the circle to aid him, the Secretary of State adopted the customary plan of etiquette when a minister is presented, and wrote out the President's speech. But we think that variety is the spice of life. Mr. Seward might have done better than merely taking half a dozen proofs of the same oration, and dealing one out at Richmond, another at Raleigh, and a third slip at Yarrowburgh Hotel. The idea of words not being able to express his feelings, appropriate and original as it was when got off for the first time, don't look well in print, it having been delivered no less than three times in one day. True it is, that the phraseology was slightly altered. At Richmond he said, "I have no language adequate to express my feelings and emotions on this occasion." At Raleigh it read:—"It would be affectation in me were I to say I was indifferent or insensible to this manifestation." We think, Mr. President, it would not only be affected, but decidedly rude; while at Yarrowburgh Hotel it was dressed in a new shape, and appeared as:—"I confess that, under the circumstances, I am inspired with emotions which language is wholly inadequate to express." So far, the President certainly was non-committal in his language, and was acting on the Tallerrand theory that "Words were invented to conceal, not convey ideas."

But the great event was not yet reached. The formal reception was to be responded to by a formal speech; and in order that the classic streets of Raleigh might hear nothing vulgar, the President was compelled to have recourse to the "Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," and to compose a speech which might be described to be a literary enigma.—My first is a trite extract from Shakespeare. My second, the staidest quotation from Scott. My third, a conundrum from a milkmaid's ballad; and so on through the oration. But let us look at the address itself, in its own words. The President says:—"When looking back forty years ago, and returning here to-day, I begin to inquire where are those I left behind? In the language of poetry itself, 'The friends of my childhood, where are they?' Echo answers, where? Some have emigrated and gone to other lands. Some have complied with the inexorable and irresistible call, and have passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. I again ask, friends of my childhood, where are they? Where are the Haywards, Hunters, and Lanes? Where are the Pearces, the Boysters, and Smiths, and Joneses?"

Now if the good people of Raleigh had anticipated such a poser of a question, they would probably have prepared a catalogue of the tombstones of the last forty years, to enlighten the President as to those who have gone to that oft-talked-of bourne, and secured the services of one of the spiritual Foxes or Homes or Davenport, to discover the whereabouts of those who have "emigrated," and also those who have "gone to other lands;" for the two classes are distinct, or else the President would not have made so marked a difference between them. We pity the discomfited Raleighites at their being caught wanting in foresight.

It is all very well for the President to pretend he has spent his life in the country, but he does not keep up the character. For instance, every child knows that if you sing out, "The friends of my childhood—where are they?" Echo, if she answer at all, will reply, "Are they?" and not, as the President says, "Where?" If the President doubts our word, let him try it for himself. We are indignant at this disregard for the simplest law of acoustics.

Not content with propounding the general conundrum to his old play-fellows, with whom he used to "engage in athletic sports," he desires yet more to vaunt his superiority before them, and starts a series of special queries:—"Where are the Haywards, Hunters, and Lanes? Where are the Pearces, the Roysters, the Smiths, and Joneses?" Now the Haywards might be discovered, and the Hunters tracked, and the Lanes followed to their ends. So might the Pearces be produced, and the Roysters followed to their untimely graves, if they did not belie their names. All this was possible, and the President saw that they might answer his questions, but with a malice which makes us blush for the corruption of the Presidential heart, he added, "Where are the Smiths and Joneses?" The distracted listeners unanimously gave it up. We might aid the President did he desire to continue the interesting investigation, and state that we have 1700 Smiths and 1200 Joneses in Philadelphia. Where the rest are we do not know. We have only to convey our sincere pity to Raleigh if she has no Smiths, no Joneses, no Lanes or Hunters, and to express our sincere surprise that the place where Mr. Andrew Johnson's character was moulded has lost all its Roysters. If all the extensive families and

their memories refreshed. The evidence against the condemned is, although only circumstantial, as conclusive as could be desired. There can be no question of his guilt; and being guilty, it is meet that an example be made to warn future evil-doers. We have little sympathy with those who oppose capital punishment. It is not on the ground of retribution that we would have the Biblical injunction that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," carried into effect. It is to prevent evil in the future. A being so depraved as to deliberately take one life would take another, and only as a means of safety we would have him removed from the world. Besides, his example deters others, and both justice is satisfied and public security preserved by a rigid adherence to the law. Having once determined the criminal, let justice promptly succeed his crime.

We republish on our first page the admirable speech of the Hon. William B. Mann, on the occasion of the trial. For clear reasoning and able logic it has very few superiors. THE CHESS CONTEST.—During the past week the flagging interest in the game of Chess has been stirred into active life by the match between Messrs. McKenzie, of New York, and Reicheim, of this city, for the championship of the United States. The contest may be considered as between New York and Philadelphia, as Captain McKenzie is by far the best player of the metropolis, and Mr. Reicheim could in all probability give a pawn and more to any amateur of our city. We regret to state that the Empire City was the victor. The Philadelphia was out of practice, while the New Yorker was in splendid play. Mr. Stanley, of New York, was present throughout the entire match, and aided his friend by his countenance and support.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.—The Chief of Police, Mr. H. J. Smith, has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police of the City of Philadelphia. He has been in the service of the City for many years, and has been distinguished by his ability and integrity. He has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police of the City of Philadelphia. He has been in the service of the City for many years, and has been distinguished by his ability and integrity.

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